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ABSTRACT

This report contains the major findings from the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, which was conducted in the summer of 1972 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. This first nationwide attempt to assess the socioeconomic characteristics of the country's jail population was a followup to the National Jail Census of 1970. The survey concentrates on an investigation of the socioeconomic characteristics of jail inmates and an inquiry into the status of the nation's jails. The survey employed two distinct questionnaires--one designed to elicit directly from the authorities of each jail specific data on physical facilities, staff personnel, and programs conducted for inmates, and the other to be used by interviewers to obtain information directly from inmates. Statistics gathered included basic demographic data, reasons for incarceration, bail status, length of pretrial confinement, length of sentence, geographical distribution of the inmates, physical data on jails, and the social and rehabilitation services offered. Tables show statistics on: socioeconomic characteristics of inmates by race, offense and confinement status; number of jails and inmates by State and the number and percent of jails with locally sponsored rehabilitative services and programs by jail size. (Author/BP)

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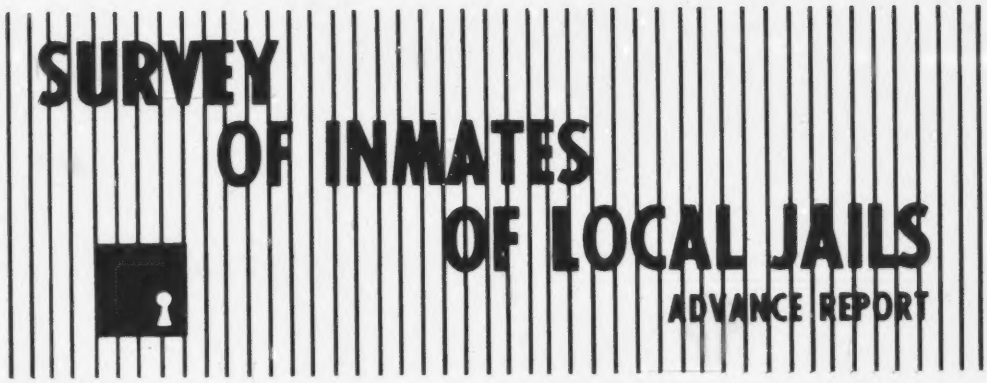

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND STATISTICS SERVICE

SURVEY OF INMATES OF LOCAL JAILS 1972

ADVANCE REPORT

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Donald E. Santarelli, Administrator

Richard W. Velde
Deputy Administrator for Policy Development

Charles R. Work
Deputy Administrator for Administration

National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service

George E. Hall, Acting Assistant Administrator

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
Washington, D.C.

PREFACE

This report contains the major findings from the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, which was conducted in the summer of 1972 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The first nationwide attempt to assess the socioeconomic characteristics of the country's jail population, the Survey was a followup to the National Jail Census of 1970. Whereas the Census was designed primarily to obtain basic facts on the state of the Nation's jails, the Survey focused more on the inmates and their backgrounds. Statistics gathered included basic demographic data, reason for incarceration, bail status, length of pretrial confinement, and length of sentence. A more detailed analysis of the information derived from the Survey will be contained in a future report.

As defined for the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, a jail is a locally administered institution that has authority to retain adults for 48 hours or longer. The "intake point for the entire criminal justice system," the local jail is used both as a detention center for persons facing criminal charges and, along with prisons, as a correctional facility for those serving sentences. Unlike prisons, which are used almost exclusively to confine persons convicted of serious offenses, jails house both the accused and the convicted, the latter more often than not serving time for misdemeanor-type offenses.

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INTRODUCTION

The Nation's jails house both the accused and the convicted, the felon and the misdemeanant, the first-time offender and the repeat offender, the adult and the juvenile.* Jail inmates are predominantly male, typically young, and generally poor and undereducated. Moreover, as indicated by the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, nearly three out of every four sentenced inmates had already served a jail or prison sentence before their present incarceration. Sentenced inmates, however, comprise only a part of the inmate population; others are being held awaiting arraignment, transfer to other authorities, trial, or final sentencing. Although sentenced jail inmates commonly are associated with misdemeanor-type offenses, a sizable proportion is serving sentences for felony-type crimes.

The Survey revealed that there were 3,921 jails in the United States at midyear 1972, holding approximately 141,600 inmates. Both figures were slightly smaller than those recorded in the 1970 National Jail Census. Approximately 95 percent of all inmates were male, and about 6 in 10 were less than 30 years of age. During the year preceding their admission, almost half earned an income below that defined by the U.S. Government as poverty level for persons without dependents. About two out of every five were unemployed at the time of admission, and roughly 20 percent of the employed had worked on a part-time basis only. Approximately half the inmates had never been married and slightly more than half reported having no dependents. Black inmates comprised a proportion of the jail population much higher than the proportion of blacks in the total U.S. population. By geographical region, the South had a larger share of the total inmate population than the North Central region, the Northeast, and the West, although the West had a slightly higher ratio of inmates to inhabitants.

More than 55 percent of the inmates in local jails throughout the United States were awaiting trial or were in one of the other stages of adjudication.* On the average, blacks were much more likely than whites

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* For definition of terms, see page 13.

to have been charged with offenses involving violence against persons. The average length of time spent in jail before trial did not differ sharply between whites and blacks; the amount set for bail bond for both races seemed to be fairly uniform.

A wide variety of social service and rehabilitation programs was being conducted in jails, but relatively few of the facilities, principally the largest ones, sponsored anything approaching a comprehensive system of programs; irrespective of jail size, inmate participation in such programs was extremely small.

THE INMATES

In mid-1972, approximately 141,600 persons — some 19,000, or 12 percent, fewer than in 1970 — were confined in the Nation's jails, an average of about 36 per facility. Roughly 51,000 were awaiting trial, 60,000 were serving sentences, and 30,500 were in the other stages of adjudication.

A. Socioeconomic characteristics

Males predominated overwhelmingly in the jail population, accounting for about 95 percent of all inmates. Blacks also comprised a disproportionately large component, constituting roughly 42 percent, compared with 11 percent in the total U.S. population. Whites made up approximately 56 percent of the inmate population, and others, mainly American Indians and orientals, 2 percent. About half the inmates were ages 19-29, with the largest single number, roughly one-fourth of all inmates, in the 21-24 age group. Persons age 18 or less comprised about 9 percent of the inmate population.*

Inmates who had at most an eighth grade education comprised about one-fourth of the total jail population. Approximately two-fifths of the inmates had entered but not completed high school; another one-fourth had been graduated from high school but had not gone on to college. Only 10 percent had acquired any college training (Table A).

Approximately half the inmates had never been married; the other half was about evenly divided between those who were married and those who were separated, divorced, or widowed. Although about one-fourth of both black and white inmates were married, the proportion of black inmates who had never been married was about 15 percentage points higher than the corresponding proportion among the white inmates; the proportion of blacks who were separated, divorced, or widowed was approximately 12 percentage points lower than that among whites.

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* Persons less than age 18 held by authorities are frequently incarcerated in special juvenile detention centers rather than in jails.

Inmates having no dependents comprised fully 56 percent of the jail population. Of those inmates with dependents, about a fourth had four or more persons dependent upon them.

Two out of every 5 inmates in pretrial status had been unemployed at the time of their admission; about 3 out of 10 had been unemployed for over a year. Of those who had been employed -- about 60 percent of the total -- one out of five had worked on a part-time basis. The pattern among sentenced inmates was substantially the same.

Poverty as a major correlate of crime was strongly signified by the failure of approximately 45 percent of all jail inmates to earn an annual income before their arrest in excess of $1,999, a sum approximating the official U.S. poverty-level income for individuals with no dependents. The 1972 U.S. median income of $9,255 was exceeded by roughly 10 percent of the inmates. Only 6 percent had prearrest incomes of more than $10,000.

B. Offenses

The various types of offenses associated with the U.S. jail population were found to vary significantly by race (Table B). One of the most striking differential characteristics of inmates awaiting trial was the markedly higher proportion of blacks charged with crimes of violence. Of all black inmates awaiting trial, 47 percent had been charged with murder, kidnaping, rape, aggravated assault, or robbery. The corresponding proportion among white inmates awaiting trial was 22 percent. Whites, on the other hand, were more likely than blacks to have been charged with forgery, fraud, drug possession, or drunkenness and vagrancy. There was apparently no significant difference between the races in the proportions of inmates charged with burglary or sale of drugs. Patterns prevailing among inmates awaiting trial were largely repeated among those in the other stages of adjudication.

Among the sentenced inmate population, whites were more likely to have been convicted of misdemeanor-type offenses and blacks of felony-type crimes. About 40 percent of the whites had been convicted of one of the three most common misdemeanor-type offenses -- drunkenness or vagrancy, traffic violations, and drug possession.

Approximately 24 percent of the black inmates were serving time for such offenses. In contrast, 36 percent of black inmates, compared with 20 percent of white inmates, had been convicted of one of the seven felony-type crimes defined by the FBI as major, or "index." crimes -- murder or kidnaping, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, grand larceny, and auto theft.

C. Bail status

Bail had been denied to about one-fourth of all inmates awaiting trial. The survey indicated that refusal to set bond was not significantly influenced by the inmates' race, income, marital status, number of dependents, or prearrest employment status.

Given the custodial purposes of incarceration for drunkenness and vagrancy, it was not surprising that the highest rates of bail denial involved these misdemeanor-type offenses. Otherwise, bail status was strongly correlated to the seriousnesss of the crime, as evidenced by the particularly high bail refusal rate (54.8 percent) for murder and kidnaping and by the tendency to require substantially higher bail amounts for those charged with felony-type crimes than for those charged with lesser offenses.

D. Pretrial delay

The amount of time already spent in jail by inmates awaiting trial or sentencing averaged approximately 3 months; the median time was approximately 1 month. Those charged with murder or kidnaping, robbery, grand larceny, or aggravated assault had spent the most time -- about 4 to 5 months. Those accused of rape or the sale of drugs averaged about 3 months. For each of the other offenses reported the average amount of time spent in jail awaiting trial or sentencing was of shorter duration. Trial delay did not differ sharply along racial lines.

E. Geographical distribution

California had the largest number of inmates (25,348), followed by New York (15,190); these exceptions aside, however, the states with the largest numbers of inhabitants did not necessarily have the largest inmate populations. Pennsylvania and Georgia, for example, had roughly

equal numbers of jail inmates, although the population of the former is more than two and a half times greater than that of the latter. Excluding the District of Columbia, Georgia ranked first in the number of inmates per inhabitant, with 132 per 100,000 population. It was followed by Nevada (125) and California (124). At the other extreme, Hawaii had but 15 inmates per 100,000 population; Iowa had 19. Collectively, the six States with inmate populations in excess of 5,000 — California, New York, Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania, and Georgia -- accounted for 70,961 inmates, or nearly half the total number confined in the United States (Table C).

Among the regions, the South (including the District of Columbia) had the largest number of jail inmates -- a total of 55,461. By comparison the Northeast and the North Central region each had less than half that number. There were 35,249 in the West, which had the largest number of inmates per 100,000 population (Table 1). Nationally, there were 68 jail inmates per 100,000 population at midyear 1972.

Table 1. Number of inmates, by geographic region

Region[1]	Number of inmates	Percent of total	Number per 100 000 inhabitants[2]
Northeast	27,362	19.3	55.0
North Central	23,516	16.6	40.9
South	55,461	39.2	85.5
West	35,249	24.9	97.7

[1] For a listing of the States in each region, see definition of terms on page 13.

[2] Population based on Bureau of the Census provisional estimate as of July 1, 1972.

THE JAILS

Local units of government throughout the United States operated 3,921 jails in the summer of 1972, a decrease of 116, or 3 percent, in the number of facilities recorded in the National Jail Census of March 15, 1970. Most of the jails in operation in 1972 were small, with three out of four accommodating 20 or fewer inmates. The remaining jails were mainly medium-sized institutions with inmate populations between 21 and 249. Only 3 percent of all jails held 250 or more inmates.

Texas had the largest number of jails (318), followed by Georgia with 239 and Florida with 164. Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode Island had no local jails. Jails were most common in the South, least prevalent in the Northeast. In fact, the 16 southern States and the District of Columbia accounted for nearly half the Nation's jails (Table 2).

Table 2. Number of jails, by geographical region

Region	Number of jails	Percent of total
Northeast	231	5.9
North Central	1,153	29.4
South	1,865	47.6
West	672	17.1

Three-fifths of all jails were located in courthouses and/or police stations. Another one-third occupied separate buildings, and the rest were housed in a variety of other accommodations. Jails housing fewer than 21 inmates were far less likely to occupy a separate structure than those with 250 or more.

One-inmate cells predominated in jails of all sizes, with the proportion of such units increasing with the size of the jail. Almost half of all jails also had dormitories; such facilities, however, were

less common in jails with small inmate populations than in those with large numbers of prisoners. Drunk tanks (dormitory-like cells in which inebriated persons are placed to sober up) were found in two-fifths of all jails, the bulk of them small and medium-sized institutions.

Local jails followed diverse patterns in segregating specific types of inmates from the general jail population. Irrespective of size, almost all jails that received juveniles confined them separately from adults; 9 out of 10 also segregated inmates with known or suspected mental disabilities. Inmates participating in work-release programs were accommodated apart from other inmates in 55 percent of the jails which had such programs. Persons being held for drunkenness and/or traffic offenses were confined separately in about half of the jails. Approximately three-fifths of all jails did not separate pretrial defendants from convicted offenders, and only a fourth segregated first-time offenders from repeat offenders.

Although some three-fifths of all jails provided their inmates with some form of recreational opportunity or entertainment, such diversion was quite restricted except in the large institutions, a majority of which had exercise yards, sports equipment, radio and televison sets, and facilities for showing motion pictures. Only 10 percent of small jails had exercise yards, and only 15 percent possessed television sets. Even radios were not available in more than half the small jails. Three of the 113 jails with inmate populations of 250 or more provided no facilities at all for recreation or entertainment.

One out of every eight jails had some sort of in-house medical facility, although such facilities were commonplace only in the large institutions. Fewer than 5 percent of the small jails and only 30 percent of the medium-sized institutions had such a facility. Of the large jails, three out of five had infirmaries with beds.

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Social and rehabilitation services and programs are provided in various combinations in the Nation's jails, some under Federal and some under local sponsorship. Overall, however, only a small proportion of the total jail population benefited from these programs. Moreover, except for some of the most basic types, programs were far more likely to be offered in large jails than in small ones.

Federally sponsored activities were limited largely to manpower training and support programs, of which 16 were identified in the survey. Only 475, or 12 percent, of all of the Nation's jails operated such programs for their inmates, although 675 referred released inmates to them.

As for locally sponsored programs, approximately 6 out of every 10 jails provided facilities for religious services, but no other single type of program was found in a majority of jails (Table D). Alcoholic treatment programs were available in only about one-third of the jails and drug addiction treatment programs in approximately one-fourth. Programs of inmate counseling, remedial education, vocational training, and job placement were found in slightly fewer than one-fifth of all jails. Vocational training programs were often operated by the corrections system itself, but, except in large jails, most locally sponsored programs were conducted more often than not by outside agencies.

In all, only about one-tenth of the inmate population of the Nation's jails participated in federally and locally sponsored programs, religious services excepted. Nearly 11,000 participated in only one program, 2,700 in only two. Blacks enrolled in one or more programs outnumbered whites by about three to two. Programs of an educational nature were the most popular.

In addition to conducting institution-based social and rehabilitation programs, some jail authorities allow selected sentenced inmates to spend part of their time in the community. Slightly more than two-fifths of

of all jails sponsored such work-release programs (Table 3), which are designed to enable sentenced inmates to hold outside jobs while spending nonworking hours in confinement. The practice not only serves as a means of facilitating the inmates' eventual reintegration into the community but also enables family breadwinners to continue to provide support for their dependents. At the time of the survey, however, only some 8 percent of all sentenced inmates in the United States were participating in a work-release program, with blacks having a slightly smaller representation than their share of the total sentenced inmate population. About half of the participants in work-release programs had held jobs immediately prior to incarceration.

Table 3. Number and percent of jails having work-release and weekend sentence programs, by size of jail

Size of jail	Work-release program		Weekend sentence program	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All jails	1,665	42.5	1,821	46.4
Fewer than 21 inmates	1,182	40.7	1,256	43.3
21-249 inmates	434	47.9	498	54.9
250 or more inmates	49	42.1	67	59.3

A related practice, namely allowing selected sentenced inmates to serve their time on weekends, was permitted by nearly half the Nation's jails, including almost three out of every five of the large jails. Only about 900 inmates were serving their sentences on weekends, however.

METHODS OF COLLECTION

Conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in the summer of 1972, the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails was not only an investigation of the socioeconomic characteristics of jail inmates but also an inquiry into the status of the Nation's jails. The survey employed two distinct questionnaires — one designed to elicit directly from the authorities of each jail specific data on physical facilities, staff personnel, and programs conducted for inmates, and the other to be used by interviewers to obtain information directly from inmates.

The institutional questionnaire was sent to all locally operated jails that had been identified in the 1970 National Jail Census as authorized to confine inmates for 48 hours or more. Excluded, as in 1970, were Federal and State correctional institutions; facilities used exclusively for juveniles; drunk tanks, lockups, and other accommodations that retain persons for less than 2 full days; and State-operated jails, such as those in Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Hospitals for the criminally insane were also omitted. An individual facility, such as a jail farm or annex, that was administratively dependent upon a parent institution was considered a separate jail only if it was located in a separate geographic area and held inmates for 48 hours or more.

Mailed early in June 1972, the institutional questionnaire contained items relating to the number of inmates held, the number and kind of accommodations, the procedures for segregating certain types of inmates, the number of different kinds of staff personnel, and selected facilities, services, and programs. Followup requests to nonresponding institutions were mailed late in June and again in July. In October, half of those jails with fewer than 250 inmates still not responding were selected for telephone contact, and those few institutions with 250 or more inmates that had not replied were visited by field interviewers. After completing these procedures, replies were still

lacking from 334 institutions, all of them jails with fewer than 250 inmates. The number represented 8.5 percent of all jails in operation in the summer of 1972. Information on the nonresponding jails was estimated, using standard imputation techniques.

The inmate survey itself consisted of direct interviews with approximately 4,300 inmates in June and July 1972. Interviews were conducted in 354 jails out of an original sample of 376 throughout the United States. The 22 jails at which no interviews were conducted either had no inmates when contacted or refused to cooperate. Interviews were held in all jails that had inmate populations of 250 or more, in 1 out of every 6 jails with 21-249 inmates, and in 1 out of every 30 with fewer than 21 inmates. Inmates within the selected jails were sampled at varying rates, as follows:

1970 inmate population	Sampling rate
250 or more	1 in 30
21-249	1 in 5
Fewer than 21	All

Each interviewed inmate was asked about his age, marital status, educational attainment, work experience, confinement status, and income before incarceration. Questions were also asked concerning length of sentence, most serious offense with which charged or for which sentenced, bail status, participation in rehabilitation programs, and past criminal record. For varying reasons about 16 percent of those inmates selected for questioning were not interviewed. Some refused to participate, others were in court, and still others were unavailable at the time of interview.

Because the institutional questionnaire was sent to all jails, information deriving therefrom is not subject to error arising from sampling. Data obtained from the inmate survey itself, however, are estimates and are subject to sampling error. Preliminary sampling errors for this survey are provided in the Appendix.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Inmate population: The number of persons confined in local jails.

Jail: Any individual facility operated by a unit of local government (that is, a municipality or township with a 1970 population of 1,000 or more persons, or a county) for the detention or correction of adults suspected or convicted of a crime. Hospitals for the criminally insane are not included. Detention authority is defined as a minimum of 48 hours duration.

A lower limit of 1,000 population for cities and townships was set because very few places smaller than this have jails that hold persons for 48 hours or more. In the course of the 1970 National Jail Census, no townships of any size were identified that had jails meeting this 48-hour criterion.

Other stages of adjudication: Detention status of inmates other than those "awaiting trial" and "sentenced," specifically those who fall into the following categories: 1) not yet arraigned before a judge; 2) being held for other authorities; 3) awaiting immediate transfer to another institution; 4) convicted but under appeal; 5) convicted and awaiting sentence.

Regions: The Northeast consists of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The North Central region is made up of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The South consists of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

The West includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Sentenced inmate population: Sentenced inmates not awaiting appeal. Excluded from this group are certain inmates awaiting immediate transfer to another institution whose status with respect to sentencing was not determined.

TABLES

Table A. Selected socioeconomic characteristics of jail inmates, by race

Characteristic	All races		Race					
			White		Black		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Educational attainment								
Elementary only (0-8)	32,200	23	20,300	25	11,000	19	900	33
Some secondary (9-11)	60,200	43	29,300	37	29,700	50	1,200	43
Completed secondary (12)	34,300	24	19,900	25	13,900	24	500	18
College (more than 12)	14,300	10	10,100	13	4,100	7	*	*
Not available	600	0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marital status								
Never married	70,500	50	34,400	43	34,400	58	1,700	61
Separated, divorced, or widowed	37,100	26	25,200	32	11,400	19	600	22
Married	33,900	24	20,300	25	13,100	22	400	14
Not available	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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Table A. Selected socioeconomic characteristics of jail inmates, by race--continued

Characteristic	Race							
	All races		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Prearrest annual income								
Less than $2,000	61,800	44	33,500	42	26,800	46	1,600	58
$2,000 - $2,999	16,100	11	8,600	11	7,000	12	400	14
$3,000 - $7,499	44,400	31	24,800	31	19,000	32	600	22
$7,500 or more	15,100	11	10,800	14	4,300	7	*	*
Not available	4,300	3	2,200	3	2,000	3	*	*

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.
* Less than 300 inmates

Table B. Jail inmates, by most serious offense, confinement status, and race

Offense	Total				Confinement status[1]											
					Serving sentence				Awaiting trial				Other stages of adjudication			
	Total	White	Black	Other[2]	Total	White	Black	Other[2]	Total	White	Black	Other[2]	Total	White	Black	Other[2]
Total	141,600	79,900	58,900	2,800	60,200	35,400	23,200	1,600	50,800	26,300	23,800	700	30,500	18,200	11,900	500
Murder or kidnaping	9,400	3,500	5,700	*	1,700	500	1,200	*	5,500	2,000	3,400	*	2,100	1,000	1,100	*
Rape	2,600	1,400	1,200	*	*	*	*	*	1,800	900	900	*	500	400	*	*
Robbery	15,900	4,500	11,300	*	3,200	800	2,300	*	7,900	2,100	5,800	*	4,700	1,600	3,200	*
Aggravated assault	3,900	1,900	2,000	*	1,200	700	500	*	2,000	700	1,200	*	700	500	*	*
Burglary	18,700	10,700	7,900	*	5,900	3,400	2,500	*	8,200	4,400	3,700	*	4,600	2,900	1,700	*
Grand larceny	4,800	2,300	2,400	*	1,900	800	1,100	*	1,800	900	800	*	1,100	600	500	*
Auto theft	3,900	2,300	1,500	*	1,300	600	600	*	1,500	800	600	*	1,200	900	300	*
Simple assault	2,900	1,800	1,000	*	1,800	1,200	600	*	800	400	*	*	400	*	*	*
Assault (unspecified)	800	300	400	*	400	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Petty larceny	4,900	2,300	2,400	*	3,200	1,600	1,500	*	900	400	500	*	700	300	400	*
Larceny (unspecified)	3,300	1,300	1,900	*	1,600	700	900	*	1,000	400	600	*	700	*	400	*
Forgery or fraud	6,500	4,400	2,000	*	2,400	1,300	1,100	*	2,800	2,200	600	*	1,300	900	400	*
Drugs (Sale)	4,400	2,800	1,600	*	1,400	1,000	400	*	2,200	1,400	800	*	700	400	300	*
Drugs (Possession-Use)	10,000	6,300	3,600	*	4,100	2,400	1,600	*	3,900	2,600	1,200	*	2,000	1,300	700	*
Drugs (unspecified)	900	700	*	*	*	*	*	*	600	400	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-support	1,600	1,100	500	*	1,300	800	400	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Drunkenness/vagrancy	14,100	10,200	3,300	600	10,300	7,400	2,300	500	2,000	1,500	500	*	1,800	1,300	500	*
Traffic offenses	9,500	7,100	2,200	*	6,900	5,100	1,600	*	1,700	1,200	500	*	1,000	800	*	*
Other offenses	23,400	15,000	7,800	600	11,300	6,800	4,300	*	5,600	3,500	1,900	*	6,400	4,600	1,600	*

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

1 For a definition of each type of confinement status, see page 13.

2 Mainly American Indians and orientals

* Less than 300 inmates

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Table C. Number of jails and inmates, by State

State	Number of jails (by size)				Number of inmates	Inmates per 100,000 population*
	Total	Fewer than 21 inmates	21-249 inmates	250 or more inmates		
Total, United States	3,921	2,901	907	113	141,588	68.0
Alabama	107	70	36	1	2,972	84.7
Alaska	7	6	1	0	87	26.8
Arizona	38	21	14	3	1,754	90.2
Arkansas	104	92	12	0	941	47.6
California	152	59	63	30	25,348	123.8
Colorado	76	65	10	1	1,427	60.5
Connecticut**	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware**	..	..	..	..	..	..
District of Columbia	6	0	2	4	4,215	563.5
Florida	164	97	59	8	8,104	111.6
Georgia	239	164	72	3	6,243	132.3
Hawaii	4	3	1	0	124	15.3
Idaho	59	51	8	0	411	54.4
Illinois	103	83	18	2	4,894	43.5
Indiana	90	72	17	1	2,017	38.1
Iowa	90	82	8	0	537	18.6
Kansas	123	110	13	0	870	38.5
Kentucky	137	117	19	1	1,896	57.5

Table C. Number of jails and inmates, by State--continued

State	Number of jails (by size)				Number of inmates	Inmates per 100,000 population*
	Total	Fewer than 21 inmates	21-249 inmates	250 or more inmates		
Louisiana	68	63	33	2	3,340	89.8
Maine	14	9	5	0	247	24.0
Maryland	22	11	10	1	2,218	54.7
Massachusetts	16	1	13	2	1,847	31.9
Michigan	89	59	27	3	4,148	45.7
Minnesota	76	67	9	0	1,071	27.5
Mississippi	98	81	17	0	1,498	66.2
Missouri	141	126	12	3	2,246	47.3
Montana	66	63	3	0	281	39.1
Nebraska	100	95	5	0	742	48.7
Nevada	24	20	4	0	656	124.5
New Hampshire	11	7	4	0	283	36.7
New Jersey	33	6	24	3	3,517	47.7
New Mexico	39	27	12	0	899	84.4
New York	76	23	40	13	15,190	82.7
North Carolina	98	63	34	1	2,455	47.1
North Dakota	47	46	1	0	125	19.8

Table C. Number of jails and inmates, by State--continued

State	Number of jails (by size)				Number of inmates	Inmates per 100,000 population*
	Total	Fewer than 21 inmates	21-249 inmates	250 or more inmates		
Ohio	161	114	42	5	4,804	44.6
Oklahoma	107	89	17	1	1,808	68.6
Oregon	65	52	12	1	1,185	54.3
Pennsylvania	77	41	31	5	6,274	52.6
Rhode Island**	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	97	59	38	0	2,424	91.0
South Dakota	57	55	2	0	295	43.4
Tennessee	115	82	30	3	3,372	83.7
Texas	318	259	52	7	9,802	84.1
Utah	33	30	2	1	475	42.1
Vermont***	4	4	0	0	4	0.9
Virginia	96	64	30	2	3,119	65.5
Washington	76	56	16	4	2,410	70.0
West Virginia	59	45	14	0	1,054	59.2
Wisconsin	76	61	13	2	1,767	39.1
Wyoming	33	31	2	0	192	55.7

* Population based on Bureau of the Census provisional estimate as of July 1, 1972.

** Jails are operated by the State rather than by local units of government.

*** Municipal jails only. Jails formerly operated by counties are now run by the State.

Table D. Number and percent of jails with locally sponsored rehabilitative services and programs, by size of jail

Service or program	Size of jail							
	All jails		Fewer than 21 inmates		21-249 inmates		250 or more inmates	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Group counseling	678	17.3	313	10.8	295	32.5	70	61.9
Assessment of vocational potentials	348	8.9	148	5.1	156	17.2	44	38.9
Remedial education	419	10.7	136	4.7	209	23.0	74	65.5
Vocational training	542	13.8	288	9.9	205	22.6	49	43.4
Prevocational training	266	6.8	101	3.5	127	14.0	38	33.6
Job development and placement	491	12.5	234	8.1	205	22.6	52	46.0
Alcoholic treatment	1,385	35.3	864	29.8	446	49.2	75	66.4
Drug addiction treatment	1,028	26.2	585	20.2	366	40.4	77	68.1
Religious services	2,294	58.5	1,420	48.9	773	85.2	101	89.4
Other	101	2.6	40	1.4	44	4.9	17	15.0

APPENDIX

Preliminary standard errors of estimated totals

(1 standard error)

Estimated Total	Standard Error
300	110
500	140
1,000	200
1,500	240
2,000	280
3,000	340
5,000	430
7,500	530
10,000	600
20,000	810
25,000	890
35,000	1,000
50,000	1,090
60,000	1,110
75,000	1,090
100,000	890

Preliminary standard errors of estimated percentages

(1 standard error)

Base of Percentage	Estimated Percentage					
	98 or 2	95 or 5	90 or 10	80 or 20	75 or 25	50
300	5.1	7.9	10.9	14.5	15.7	18.1
500	3.9	6.1	8.4	11.2	12.1	14.0
1,000	2.8	4.3	6.0	7.9	8.6	9.9
1,500	2.3	3.5	4.9	6.5	7.0	8.1
2,000	2.0	3.1	4.2	5.6	6.1	7.0
3,000	1.6	2.5	3.4	4.6	5.0	5.7
5,000	1.2	1.9	2.7	3.5	3.8	4.4
7,500	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.6
10,000	.9	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	3.1
20,000	.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.2
25,000	.6	.9	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.0
35,000	.5	.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7
50,000	.4	.6	.8	1.1	1.2	1.4
60,000	.4	.6	.8	1.0	1.1	1.3
75,000	.3	.5	.7	.9	1.0	1.1
100,000	.3	.4	.6	.8	.9	1.0
141,000	.2	.4	.5	.7	.8	.9

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